To Pallas high the *foaming* bowl he crown'd,
And ſprinkl'd large libations on the ground. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
Upon a *foaming* horſe
There follow'd ſtrait a man of royal port. *Rowe.*
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.
He *foameth*, and gnaſheth with his teeth. *Mar.* ix. 18.

Fo'amy. *adj.* [from *foam.*] Covered with foam; frothy.
More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,
When ſtruggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney, b.* ii.
Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the juſter ſide. *Dryden.*

Fob. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppe, ſupſacke*, German.] A ſmall pocket.
Who pick'd a *fob* at holding forth,
And where a watch for half the worth
May be redeem'd. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 3.
When were the dice with more profuſion thrown?
The well-fill'd *fob*, not empty'd now alone. *Dryd. Juven.*
He put his hand into his *fob*, and preſented me in his name with a tobacco-ſtopper. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
There were two pockets which we could not enter; theſe he called his *fobs*: they were two large ſlits cut into the top of his middle cover, but ſqueezed cloſe by the preſſure of his belly. *Gulliver's Travels.*
Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purſe, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's *fob*. *Swift.*

To Fob. *v. a.* [*fuppen*, German.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
I think it is ſcurvy, and begin to find myſelf *fobb'd* in it. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Shall there be a gallows ſtanding in England when thou art king, and reſolution thus *fobb'd* as it is with the ruſty curb of old father antick the law. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.
He goes preſſing forward, 'till he was *fobbed* again with another ſtory. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. *To* Fob *off.* To ſhift off; to put aſide with an artifice; to delude by a trick.
You muſt not think
To *fob off* our diſgraces with a tale. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But theſe will not be *fobb'd off* ſo,
They muſt have wealth and power too. *Hudibras, p.* i.
By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The raſcal *fobb'd* me *off* with only wine. *Addiſon.*
Being a great lover of country-ſports, I abſolutely determined not to be a miniſter of ſtate, nor to be *fobb'd off* with a garter. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 3.

Fo'cal. *adj.* [from *focus.*] Belonging to the focus. See Focus.
Schelhammer demandeth whether the convexity or concavity of the drum collects rays into a *focal* point, or ſcatters them. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Fo'cil. *n. ſ.* [*focile*, French.] The greater or leſs bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wriſt.
The fracture was of both the *focils* of the left leg *Wiſem.*

Focilla'tion. *n. ſ.* [*focillo*, Lat.] Comfort; ſupport. *Dict.*

Fo'cus. n. ſ. [Latin.]
1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glaſs is the point of convergence or concourſe, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their refraction by the glaſs. *Harris.*
The point from which rays diverge, or to which they converge, may be called their *focus*. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Focus *of a Parabola.* A point in the axis within the figure, and diſtant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum*. *Harris.*
3. Focus *of an Ellipſis.* A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, ſhall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.*
4. Focus *of the Hyperbola.* A point in the principal axis, within the oppoſite hyperbola's; from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the oppoſite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Dict.*

Fo'dder. *n. ſ.* [fodre, fodep, Saxon.] Dry food ſtored up for cattle againſt Winter.
Their cattle, ſtarving for want of *fodder*, corrupted the air. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
Being not to be raiſed without wintering, they will help to force men into improvement of land by a neceſſity of *fodder*. *Temple.*
Of graſs and *fodder* thou defraud'ſt the dams,
And of their mothers dugs the ſtarving lambs. *Dryd. Virgil.*

To Fo'dder. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.
Natural earth is taken the firſt half ſpit from juſt under the turf of the beſt paſture ground, in a place that has been well *foddered* on. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
From Winter keep,
Well *fodder'd* in the ſtalls, thy tender ſheep. *Dryd. Virgil.*
A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Straw will do well enough to *fodder* with. *Mortim. Hub.*

Fo'dderer. *n. ſ.* [from *fodder.*] He who fodders cattle.

Foe. *n. ſ.* [gah, Saxon; *fae*, Scottiſh.]
1. An enemy in war.
Ere he had eſtabliſhed his throne,
He fought great battles with his ſavage *fone*,
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
Never but one more was either like
To meet ſo great a *foe*. *Milton.*
2. A perſecutor; an enemy in common life.
God's benison go with you, and with thoſe
That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*. *Shakeſ.*
Forc'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in death become;
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a coſtly tomb. *Dryden's Fab.*
Thy defects to know,
Make uſe of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe*. *Pope.*
3. An opponent; an illwiſher.
He that conſiders and enquires into the reaſon of things, is counted a *foe* to received doctrines. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

Fo'eman. *n. ſ.* [from *fae* and *man.*] Enemy in war; antagoniſt. An obſolete word.
Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily ſpoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
What valiant *foemen*, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Sh. H.* VI.

FO'ETUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*
A *fœtus*, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the ſtate of a vegetable. *Locke.*

Fog. *n. ſ.* [*fog*, Daniſh, a ſtorm.] A thick miſt; a moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water.
Infect her beauty,
You ſenſuck'd *fogs*, drawn by the pow'rful ſun,
To fall and blaſt her pride. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Leſſer miſts and *fogs* than thoſe which covered Greece with ſo long darkneſs, preſent great alterations in the ſun and moon. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
Fly, fly, prophane *fogs!* far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure ſtreams of the ſpringing day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To ſit and ſcoule upon night's heavy brow. *Craſhaw.*
Fogs we frequently obſerve after ſun-ſetting, even in our hotteſt months. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Fog. *n. ſ.* [*fogagium*, low Latin. *Gramen in foreſta regis accatur pro* fogagio. *Leges foreſt. Scoticæ.*] Aftergraſs; graſs which grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.

Fo'ggily. *adv.* [from *foggy.*] Miſtily; darkly; cloudily.

Fo'gginess. *n. ſ.* [from *foggy.*] The ſtate of being dark or miſty; cloudineſs; miſtineſs.

Fo'ggy. *adj.* [from *fog.*]
1. Miſty; cloudy; dank; full of moiſt vapours.
Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* miſt
Of our ſelf-love, ſo paſſions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when moſt they do aſſiſt. *Sidney, b.* ii.
And Phœbus flying ſo, moſt ſhameful ſight,
His bluſhing face in *foggy* cloud implys,
And hides for ſhame. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 6.
Whence have they this mettle?
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull? *Shakeſ. Henry* V.
Let not air be too groſs, nor too penetrative; not ſubject to any *foggy* noiſomeneſs, from fens or marſhes near adjoining. *Wotton's Architecture.*
About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means *foggy*, retire your rareſt plants. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
2. Cloudy in underſtanding; dull.

Foh. *interject.* [from gah, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection of abhorrence: as if one ſhould at ſight of any thing hated cry out *a foe!*
Not to affect many propoſed matches
Of her own clime, complection and degree,
Whereto we ſee in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may ſmell in ſuch a will moſt rank,
Foul diſproportions, thoughts unnatural. *Shakeſ. Othello.*

FO'IBLE. n. ſ. [French.] A weak ſide; a blind ſide; a failing.
He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Freind's Hiſt. of Phyſ.*
The witty men ſometimes have ſenſe enough to know their own *foible*, and therefore they craftily ſhun the attacks of argument. *Watts's Logick.*

To Foil. *v. a.* [*affoler*, to wound, old French.] To put to the worſt; to defeat, though without a complete victory.
Amazement ſeiz'd
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to ſee
Thus *foil'd* their mightieſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.
Leader of thoſe armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have *foil'd!* *Milton.*
Yet theſe ſubject not: I to thee diſcloſe
What inward thence I feel, not therefore *foil'd*:
Who meet with various objects, from the ſenſe

Variouſly repreſenting; yet ſtill free,
Approve the beſt, and follow what I approve. *Milt. P. Loſt.*
Strange, that your fingers ſhould the pencil *foil*,
Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*
He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to nature. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
In their conflicts with ſin they have been ſo often *foiled*, that they now deſpair of ever getting the day. *Calamy's Serm.*
Virtue, diſdain, deſpair, I oft have try'd;
And, *foil'd*, have with new arms my foe defy'd. *Dryden.*
But I, the conſort of the Thunderer,
Have wag'd a long and unſucceſsful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Foil. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A defeat; a miſcarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conqueſt.
We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One ſudden *foil* ſhall never breed diſtruſt. *Shakeſ. Hen.* VI.
Whoſoever overthroweth his mate in ſuch ſort, as that either his back, or the one ſhoulder, and contrary heel do touch the ground, ſhall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endangered, and make a narrow eſcape, it is called a *foil*. *Carew.*
So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,
Renewing freſh aſſaults, amidſt his pride,
Fell whence he ſtood to ſee his victor fall. *Milton's P. Loſt.*
When age ſhall level me to impotence,
And ſweating pleaſure leave me on the *foil*. *Southern.*
Death never won a ſtake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate ſo near a *foil*. *Dryden.*
2. [*Feuille*, French.] Leaf; gilding.
A ſtately palace, built of ſquared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whoſe walls were high, but nothing ſtrong nor thick,
And golden *foil* all over them diſplay'd. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
Fame is no plant that grows on mortal foil,
Nor in the glittering *foil*
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton.*
3. Something of another colour near which jewels are ſet to raiſe their luſtre.
As ſhe a black ſilk cap on him begun
To ſet for *foil* of his milk-white to ſerve. *Sidney.*
Like bright metal on a ſullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no *foil* to ſet it off. *Shak. Hen.* IV.
The ſullen paſſage of thy weary ſteps
Eſteem a *foil*, wherein thou art to ſet
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakeſpeare.*
'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the *foil* cloſely itſelf, and thereby better augment its luſtre: the *foil* is a mixture of maſtich and burnt ivory. *Grew's Muſæum.*
Hector has a *foil* to ſet him off: we are perpetually oppoſing the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*
4. [From *fouiller*, French.] A blunt ſword uſed in fencing.
He that plays the king ſhall be welcome; his majeſty ſhall have tribute of me: the adventurous knight ſhall uſe his *foil* and target. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Fo'iler. *n. ſ.* [from *foil.*] One who has gained advantage over another.

To Foin. *v. n.* [*foindre*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To puſh in fencing.
He hew'd, and laſh'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did ſeek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward ſo mighty throws,
But yielded paſſage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
He cares not what miſchief he doth, if his weapon be out: he will *foin* like any devil; he will ſpare neither man, woman, nor child. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.
Then both, no moment loſt, at once advance
Againſt each other, arm'd with ſword and lance:
They lath, they *foin*, they paſs, they ſtrive to bore
Their corſlets, and the thinneſt parts explore. *Dryden.*

Foin. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A thruſt; a puſh.

Fo'iningly. *adv.* [from *foin.*] In a puſhing manner.

Fo'ison. *n. ſ.* [poiſon, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. A word now out of uſe.
Pay juſtly thy tithes, whatſoever thou be,
That God may in bleſſing ſend *foiſon* to thee. *Tuſſ. Husb.*
Be wilful to kill, and unſkilful to ſtore,
And look for no *foiſon*, I tell thee before. *Tuſſer's Husband.*
Nature ſhould bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foiſon*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
As thoſe that feed grow full, as bloſſoming time
That from the ſeedneſs the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foiſon*; ſo her plenteous womb
Expreſſeth his full tilth and huſbandry. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

To Foist. *v. a.* [*fauſſer*, French.] To inſert by forgery.
Leſt negligence or partiality might admit or *foiſt* in abuſes and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*
Forge law, and *foiſt* it into ſome by-place
Of ſome old rotten roll. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Fo'istiness. *n. ſ.* [from *foiſty.*] Fuſtineſs; mouldineſs.
Dreſs muſtard, and lay it in cellar up ſweet,
Leſt *foiſtineſs* make it for table unmeet. *Tuſſ. Husbandry.*

Fo'isty. *adj.* [See Fusty.] Mouldy; fuſty.

FOLD. *n. ſ.* [falæs, falb, Saxon.]
1. The ground in which ſheep are confined.
His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd; the other part, ſheepwalks and *folds*. *Milton.*
In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy ſheep, and in their ancient *fold*
Slain. *Milton.*
2. The place where ſheep are houſed.
Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come. *Raleigh.*
3. The flock of ſheep.
And this you ſee I ſcarcely drag along,
Who yeaning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promiſe of my failing *fold*. *Dryden's Virgil.*
4. A limit; a boundary.
Secure from meeting, they're diſtinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their ſeats, and paſs the dreadful *fold*. *Creech.*
5. [From falb, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an involution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon another.
She in this trice of time
Commits a thing ſo monſtrous, to diſmantle
So many *folds* of favour! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
The ancient Egyptian mummies were ſhrouded in a number of *folds* of linen, beſmeared with gums. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*
Not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as ſince; but on his rear
Circular baſe of riſing *folds*, that tower'd
Fold above *fold*, a ſurging maze! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Let the draperies be nobly ſpread upon the body, and let the *folds* be large: the parts ſhould be often traverſed by the flowing of the *folds*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
With fear and wonder ſeiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with ſeven diſtinguiſh'd *folds*
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*
The inward coat of a lion's ſtomach has ſtronger *folds* than a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbuthnot.*
6. From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of *fold* in compoſition. *Fold* ſignifies the ſame quantity added: as, *two fold*, twice the quantity; *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.
But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; ſome an *hundred fold*, ſome *ſixty fold*, ſome *thirty fold*. *Matt.*
At laſt appear
Hell bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice *three fold* the gates: *three folds* were braſs,
Three iron, three of adamantine rock. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*
Their martyr'd blood and aſhes ſow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where ſtill doth ſway
The triple tyrant; that from theſe may grow
A *hundred fold*. *Milton.*

To Fold. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut ſheep in the fold.
The ſtar that bids the ſhepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*
We ſee that the *folding* of ſheep helps ground, as well by their warmth as by their compoſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
She in pens his flocks will *fold*,
And then produce her dairy ſtore,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*
2. [falban, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.
As a veſture ſhalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb.* i. 12.
Yet a little ſleep, a little ſlumber, a little *folding* of the hands to ſleep. *Prov.* vi. 10.
They be *folden* together as thorns. *Nah.* i. 10.
I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, unlock her cloſet, take forth paper, *fold* it, write upon't, read it, ſeal it, and again return to bed. *Shakeſpeare.*
Conſcious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in deſpair, and ſits curſing in a corner. *Collier of Envy.*
Both furl their ſails, and ſtrip them for the fight;
Their *folded* ſheets diſmiſs the uſeleſs air. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
3. To incloſe; to include; to ſhut.
We will deſcend and *fold* him in our arms. *Shak. Rich.* II.
Witneſs my ſon, now in the ſhade of death,
Whoſe bright outſhining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkneſs *folded* up. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.
The fires i' th' loweſt hell *fold* in the people! *Shak. Coriol.*

To Fold. *v. n.* To cloſe over another of the ſame kind; to join with another of the ſame kind.
The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two leaves of the other door were *folding*. 1 *Kings* vi. 34.